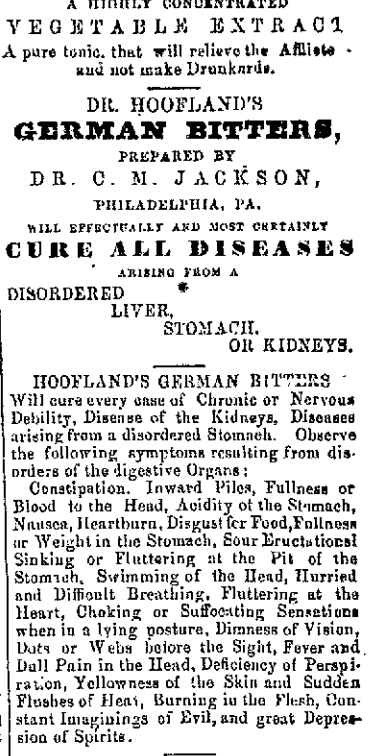


NOT A RUM DRINK!



PARTICULAR NOTICE.
There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart Bottles, compounded of the cheapest whiskey or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.
This class of Bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold,

sion of Spirits.

By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulants of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is

For those who desire and will have a Li-
quor Bitter, we publish the following receipt.
One or Bottle of Hoofland's German Bitters,
and mix with three quarts of Good Brandy or
Whiskey, and the result will be a preparation
that will far excel in medicinal virtues and
true excellence any of the numerous Liquor
Bitters in the market, and will cost much
less. You will have all the virtues of Hoof-
land's Bitters in connection with a good Er-
ect of Liquor, at a much less price than these
inferior preparations will cost you.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
Will give you a good appetite, will give you
strong healthy nerves, will give you brisk
and energetic feelings, will enable you to
sleep well, and will positively prevent Yel-
low Fever, Bilious Fever, &c.

Those suffering from broken down and
delicate Constitutions, from whatever cause,
either in male or female, will find in Hoof-
land's German Bitters, a remedy that will

Remember, that these Bitters are not Also
holic, and not intended as a Beverage.

I do this the more readily in regard to Ueberland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. F. Ueberland of this city, because I have

tribution, in the hope that he may thus con-
 tribute to the benefit of others.

you? C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was
ation? prejudiced against them for many years, under
the impression that they were chiefly an
alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my

friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of those Bitters, at the beginning of the present year was followed by evident relief, and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not

felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. J. NEWTON BROWN, Philadelphia, June 23, 1851.

DISEASES OF KIDNEYS & BLADDER,

DELICATE CHILDREN,
Those suffering from Marasmus, wasting away, with scarcely any flesh on their bones, are cured in a very short time; one bottle in such cases, will have a most surprising effect.

PARENTS
Having suffering children as above, and wishing to raise them, will never regret the day they commenced with these Bitters.

LITERARY MEN, STUDENTS,
and those working hard with their brains, should always keep a bottle of Hoodland's

Bitters near them, as they will find much benefit from its use, to both mind and body, invigorating and not depressing. It is not a liquor stimulant, and leaves no prostration.

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!

And the friends of soldiers, we bring their attention to all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "Woodland's German Bitters" will cure nine tenths of the diseases induced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. In the lists, published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large pro-

portion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoodland's German Bitters. We have no hesitation in stating that if those Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise would be lost. The newspapers are daily receiving thank-

See that the signature of "W. M. Jackson" is on the wrapper of each Bottle. Price per

Bottle 75 cents, or half dozen for \$4.00.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 62

Arch Street,
JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.,
Proprietors,
For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in
every town in the United States.
June 9.



GETTYSBURG:

Tuesday Evening, Dec. 1, 1863.

C. B. YOUNG, of Mountjoy township, and T. PFEIFFER, of New Oxford, have been appointed Clerks at Washington, the former in the Internal Revenue Office, and the latter in the Paymaster General's.

ADAM REBERT, Esq., was sworn in to office as Sheriff of Adams county, on Monday of last week.

Thanksgiving day passed off very quietly in this place. There were services in several of the churches, and a general respect was paid to the day.

New Township.
At the last Court, Freedom township was divided, all that part not included in the lines of old Freedom, being erected into a new Township, to be called "Highland." Isaac Herter was appointed Judge, and John Butt, Jr., and Joseph J. Kerr Inspectors, to hold the Spring election.

Congress will assemble on Monday next, the 7th inst. As the friends of the Administration have a clear majority, we presume there will not be much difficulty in the organization. The Message of the President will probably be delivered on Tuesday. It will be looked for with interest.

We give to-day a diagram of the National Cemetery, which will be of interest to our readers. We are indebted to the politeness of the gentlemanly Editors of the Franklin Repository (McClure & Stunor) for the plate.

Amongst these gentlemen from abroad, who made speeches in response to the calls of the people on the evening of the 18th, in this place, we omitted to mention the name of our former Representative in Congress, Hon. EDWARD McPHERSON, who made a short speech to those assembled in the Square, in his happiest manner—and was loudly cheered.

We observe this gentleman's name mentioned prominently in connection with the Clerkship of the House of Representatives of the U. States. No better business-man, nor one better calculated for the important position, can be found; and we trust he may be elected.

The following impressive Benediction was given by the Rev. Dr. RAUCHER, at the close of the Consecrating Ceremonies on the 19th. It was omitted in our last.

Oh, Thou King of kings and Lord of lords, God of the Nations of the earth, who permitteth them to do only whatsoever Thou wilt, we beseech thy blessing on these holy services. Bless this spot—Bless these holy graves. Bless the President of the United States and the Cabinet. Bless all Governments of the earth. Bless the Representatives of the States, and bless those whose hands ennobled the nation in war—that their hearts may be influenced by Thy grace to return. Bless the efforts to subdue the Rebellion, that it may be overthrown; and now, may the grace of Our Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God, Our Heavenly Father, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with you all. Amen.

U. S. Christian Commission.

The following contributions have been received by the Local Committee, at Gettysburg, since the last acknowledgment, viz:

From J. F. Lower, Ardenville, 1 box and bag provisions; Misses Birney, Thordale, Md., 6 pairs socks, 10 shirts, 1 bag potatoes; citizens of Ardenville, Pa., a lot of butter, chickens, pies, and other provisions; Middlesex Union Aid Society, Cumberland county, Pa., a two horse load of chickens, bread, butter, eggs, jellies, Hams, and other provisions; Soldiers' Aid Society, Newville, Cumberland county, Pa., 10 shirts, 5 pairs drawers, 22 towels, 1 sheet, brandies, &c.; Ladies' Christian Aid Society, of Gettysburg, Cumberland county, Pa.; a wagon load of bread, butter, and assorted hospital stores; Ladies Aid Society, Pine Grove, Pa., 1 box clothing, 1 box jellies, 1 box pickles, 4 barrels potatoes, and other vegetables; Medford, Massachusetts Aid Society, 21 dozen shirts, 3 pairs drawers, 6 pair collars, 8 flannel shirts, 3 vests, 1 pair pants, 1 pair pants, 1 dozen socks, and assorted stores; Ladies' first Parish, Boxford, Mass., 12 packs corn starch, 6 boxes jelly, 8 bottles wine, 8 quills, 2 gowns, 8 pairs slippers, and assorted stores; James Macfarlane, Esq., Towanda, Pa., a lot of shirts, pillow cases, towels, and assorted stores; Hauover, Pa., Ladies' Aid Society, 2 bags potatoes, 2 bags lint and bandages, 1 keg whiskey, 1 bottle wine, 2 jars jelly, 1 jar pickles; Mrs. and Miss J. Kelly, Coopers, 3 boxes grapes; Conshohocken, Pa., Ladies' Aid Society, 10 pairs drawers, 7 flannel shirts, 35 pairs women's socks.

Cash receipts, John Hanes, \$1 00; Mrs. L. Spencer, \$5 00; Abraham Waybright, \$1 00; total \$7 00. Amount previously acknowledged, \$2,059 07; total \$1,066 97.

R. G. McCRARY, Local Agent.

Nov. 14, 1863.

ALTIRED FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

On Wednesday the officers in the Treasury Department at Washington discovered that a large portion of a lot of the new fractional currency presented for redemption was altered from ten to fifty cents. It was effected by splitting the paper on which the two denominations are printed and pasting the tens on the back of the fifties. It was, of course, peremptorily refused.

Jenny Wade, the Heroine of Gettysburg.

The country has already heard of John Burns, the hero of Gettysburg—of how the old man rallied forth, a host within himself, "to fight on his own hook," and how he fell wounded after having delivered many shots from his trusty rifle into the faces and hearts of his country's foes. John Burns' name is already recorded among the immortal, to live there where American valor and patriotism have an admirer and an emulor. But there was a heroine as well as a hero of Gettysburg. The old hero Burns still lives—the heroine, sweet Jenny Wade, perished in the din of that awful fray, and she now sleeps where the flowers once bloomed, and the perfume-laden air wafted lovingly over Cemetery Hill. Before the battle, and while the national host were awaiting the assault of the traitor foe, Jenny Wade was busily engaged in baking bread for the national troops. She occupied a house in range of the guns of both armies, and the rebels had sternly ordered her to leave the premises, but this she as sternly refused to do. While she was busily engaged in her patriotic work, a minute ball pierced her pure heart, and she fell a holy sacrifice in her country's cause. Almost at the same time a "bullet officer of high rank fell near where Jenny Wade had perished. The rebels at once proceeded to prepare a coffin for their fallen leader, but about the time that was finished the surging of the conflict changed the positions of the armies, and Jenny Wade's body was placed in the coffin designed for her country's enemy, and thus the heroine of Gettysburg was buried. The incidents of the heroine and the hero of Gettysburg are beautifully touching, noble and sublime. Old John Burns was the only man of Gettysburg who participated in the struggle to save the North from invasion, while Jenny Wade was the only sacrifice which the people of that locality had to offer on the shrine of their country! Let a monument be erected on the ground which covers her, before which the pilgrims to the holy tombs of the heroes of Gettysburg can bow and bless the memory of Jenny Wade. If the people of Gettysburg are not able alone to raise the funds to pay for a suitable monument for Jenny Wade, let them send a committee to Harrisburg, and their little boys and girls will assist in soliciting subscriptions for this holy purpose. Before the summer sunbeams again kiss the grave of Jenny Wade; before the summer birds once more carol where she sleeps in glory; before the flowers again deck the plain made famous by gallant deeds, let a monument rise to greet the skies in tokens of virtue, daring and nobleness.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

We find the foregoing paragraph going the rounds of the press, credited to the Harrisburg Telegraph. It is a pity to spoil a pretty story, but the claims of truth sometimes require it. Aside from the simple facts that Miss WADE was killed by a stray bullet, amid the crash of shot and shell which rained over and through our town, during the terrible conflicts of July, and that Mr. BURNS, an old and patriotic citizen, signified his patriotism by gallantly fighting with the 1st Corps, there is scarcely a word of truth in the whole paragraph—certainly more of falsehood than truth. The friends of Miss WADE have the deep sympathy of our people, while Mr. BURNS' patriotism receives its full mead of praise, and no community has given evidence of its willingness to render both promptly and fully—ribald newspaper correspondents to the contrary notwithstanding. We do not know that it is necessary for our people to go abroad to seek inspirations of patriotism or duty. At all events, we feel assured, they would hardly go to Harrisburg for lessons in this respect, if one fourth of what has been written and printed of the doings of the goodly citizens of that place during the memorable days of June and July, be true.

We refer to the above article, however, as it furnishes occasion, once for all, to correct some mis-statements, which have been so often reiterated, that their continued repetition, uncontradicted, may carry with them some semblance of truth. The Telegraph has seen fit editorially to rehearse those miserable slanders, as offensive as they are silly, and in so far accredits them.

1. While doing justice to the patriotic impulses of JOHN BURNS—an old man of 70 years—it is not necessary to utter the falsehood that he "was the only man of Gettysburg who participated in the struggle to save the North from invasion." Gettysburg has sent to the field, since the beginning of the War, more than one half of its voting population. The blood of her sons has freely mingled with that of the heroes of the Republic on more than one hard-fought field. Fair Oaks, Mechanicsville, Malvern Hill, South Mountain, Antietam, Donaldson, Shiloh, Stone River, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Winchester, Newbern, Blackwater and Chickamauga, attest their devotion to the national cause. One of our companies (Capt. Bailey's) was in the battles of Gettysburg, and suffered severely in the terrible fight on the left of the National line. The 165th Regiment from this County (Col. BUEHLER), at the time of Lee's invasion was lying at Suffolk, Va., their term of service about to expire. As soon as the purpose of Lee to invade Maryland and Pennsylvania developed itself, this Regiment, unanimously, through its officers, requested to be ordered at once to the defense of our State—tendering their services as long as the State or National Government should require them for that purpose.

The War Department, however, preferred to retain the Regiment at Suffolk. Besides all this, in June last, in response to the Governor's call, two companies were organized here for the emergency, to "save the North from invasion," one of which (Capt. Kluefelter's) promptly marched to Harrisburg and reported for duty, while the other (Capt. Bell's) for ten days contested the

passes of the South Mountain, falling back only when the enemy came in overwhelming force. This company is still doing efficient service to the State. Can the Telegraph say as much for Harrisburg?

2. The death of Miss WADE is made the occasion of another equally malicious assault on the reputation of our people, in the statement that this "was the only sacrifice which the people of that locality had to offer on the shrine of their country." "Possibly it might have suited the fancy of the Telegraph editor to have recorded the slaughter of more of our innocent women and children by rebel bullets. Fortunately, we can boast of but one. But if Mr. BRONNER means to affirm that the ladies of this community—lown and courageous—made few or light sacrifices during the terrible scenes of July last, he simply lies—as thousands of suffering, wounded soldiers, and hundreds of Christian men and women, summoned here on errands of love and mercy, can well attest. Fortunately, the fair fame of our people in this respect is not in the keeping of venal newspaper correspondents. It may be a very easy and agreeable task for newspaper scribblers, in the security of cozy editorial sanctuaries, far removed from the theatre of danger, toil and suffering, to pen ribald assaults upon those who, in the midst of personal danger, deprivation and suffering, have exemplified the highest claims of Christian sympathy and duty; but it is neither kind nor manly.

[From the Lutheran & Missionary, Phila.]

The People of Gettysburg.

The hospitable people of Gettysburg kept open house during the crowded days of last week. Immense as was the mass of people thrown in upon that community, of some two or three thousand souls, we have not yet heard a person speak in any other than the warmest terms of the comfort he enjoyed and the welcome he received. The people of Gettysburg need not fear comparison with those of any town or city in our State. Their conduct before the great battles, and during them, and since then, has been in the highest degree honorable. The miserable libels which were invented to their injury, have simply directed attention more closely to their real excellence.

From our institutions at Gettysburg went the first company which reported at Harrisburg to aid in defending the State. Nearly two hundred soldiers have been furnished to our armies from its little community. A more loyal and reliable people is not to be found. We wish some one competent to the work would give us a full, but compact account of what the people of Gettysburg did before, during, and after the battles, to prove their patriotism and Christian benevolence. Such a record fairly made, would astonish even their friends; and if they have now a detractor left, would smite him dumb with confusion.

There were a number of pockets picked here on the 19th. Several arrests of suspicious chaps were made, but all released for want of testimony but one—a Philadelphia—who is now in jail charged with stealing the watch of John Bittler.

George Swope, Esq., has been re-elected President of the Bank of Gettysburg; T. D. Carson Cashier; and J. H. McClellan Teller.

Ex-Sheriff WOLF has purchased the "Globe Inn," of C. WITTS, Esq., at \$6,000—to get possession on the first of April next.

Wm. A. FRITZLEY, a prominent merchant of Westminster, was on a gunning excursion on the 18th ult., in company with Mr. Prugh, and in descending a hill was thrown from his buggy, and the gun coming in contact with the wheel, was discharged, the entire load entering his side, near the region of the heart. He lived only about five hours. He was a very popular young man, a thorough business merchant, and cut down in the full vigor and usefulness.

The Draft came off in Baltimore last week, and was concluded in a quiet and orderly manner. Among those drafted were a number of clergymen.

Escape of John Morgan and others.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.—John Morgan, the noted guerrilla, and six of his officers—Capt. Beunt, Taylor, Sheldon, Haynes, McGee, and Lockersmith—escaped from the Columbus penitentiary last night, by digging through the floor of the cell to a sewer leading to the river. One thousand dollars reward is offered for the arrest of Morgan.

Private advices received from the South doubtless correctly represent that the spirit of contention is rife in the South. Want of provisions, military failure, diplomatic disaster in Europe, and the proposed exchange of black prisoners for white, are causes of this angry feeling, which operates upon the coarse and vindictive agents who are trusted with the care of the Union prisoners. In this conflict of violent passions, the name of General Lee is rapidly sinking, and that of General Bragg is obviously on the wane. The people fill the air with their imprecations at the loss of some of their generals, particularly of General Jackson, to whose death they attribute most of their reverses on the battle field and the change now perceptible in the fortunes of the South.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—At the city election to-day the Union ticket was triumphant by a majority of 115, a gain of 620.

SMALL-POX IN NASHVILLE.

Small-pox is prevailing to a alarming extent in Nashville, Tenn. A military order has been issued requiring all citizens to take the rash and get vaccinated at once, or be sent beyond the Federal lines.

The Battle of Chattanooga.

GREAT AND COMPLETE VICTORY!

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, CHATTANOOGA VALLEY, AND MISSIONARY RIDGE IN OUR POSSESSION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The following has been received at Headquarters: CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 25, 7.16 P. M. To Maj. Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief: Although the battle lasted from early dawn until dark this evening, I believe I am not premature in announcing a complete victory over Bragg. Lookout Mountain, all the rifle pits in Chattanooga Valley and Missionary Ridge entire, have fallen into our hands. U. S. GRANT, Major General.

THE CAPTURES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The reports from Chattanooga received at the War Department represent that three thousand prisoners were captured from the rebels yesterday, with fifty-two cannon, five thousand stand of small arms, and ten flags.

BRAGG'S RETREAT.

The rebel forces are utterly routed to-day, and in full retreat towards Dalton, Georgia, and firing the bridges after them to retard pursuit, and burning their depots and stores, and abandoning or destroying everything that would embarrass their flight. Our forces were pursuing them this morning.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 26.—Gen. Bragg's retreat from his position of last night is represented as a perfect rout.

General Sherman reached Chickamauga station at 4 o'clock this morning; he captured five hundred prisoners, four guns, and a number of pontoons.

The enemy attempted to burn the bridge behind him, and partially succeeded. The enemy also burned the depot and stores at Chickamauga.

General Sherman crossed the Chickamauga this morning. General Hooker was reported at Ringgold at 5 o'clock this evening.

The desertions and captures from the rebel army are rapidly thinning it.

The number of cannon captured thus far is reported at fifty-two, including the celebrated Louisiana battery which was lost by us at Chickamauga. General Sherman's loss is much less than was estimated, and will probably not exceed five hundred.

Nearly six thousand prisoners have been reported as captured.

The son of General Breckinridge, and Major Wilson, his chief of staff, were brought in among the prisoners. General Breckinridge himself very narrowly escaped.

A strong column is in pursuit of the enemy, and it is not impossible that another disastrous defeat will be forced upon him.

THE BATTLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 26.—The following despatch dated, Chattanooga, November 25th, received by the Journal, says, "Gen. Breckinridge's son has just been brought in a prisoner."

Among the killed are Captain Barney, Lieutenant Wise, and Colonel Putnam; severely wounded, Captain Daniel O'Connor, Captain Brown; wounded, Lieutenant Colonel Gilmore, Captain Davis, Adjutant Tucker, Lieutenant Col. Heath, Maj. Johnston, and Adj. Bond.

Our camp fires last night were blazing along the crest of the whole ridge, a distance of eight miles. Bragg was expected to withdraw under cover of the night. At dark Bragg was in line of battle. Our army was aglow with enthusiasm, and eager to pursue. Prisoners report that the rebel army is terribly demoralized, and incapable of offering any serious resistance; also, that Bragg will fall back to Atlanta. General Bragg occupies Tunnel Hill, which completes our line along the whole length of Missionary Ridge.

The war has become decisive. General Grant reports the capture of sixty pieces of artillery in the battle before Chattanooga, together with a very large number of prisoners. The General commanding expected to make his headquarters at Red Clay, a station on the pursuit toward Dalton. Sherman, Hooker, and Palmer, were reported ten miles beyond Chickamauga, and our advance guard had engaged the enemy near Dalton. Rebel prisoners say that their Generals cannot induce their troops to make a stand. The retreat was pell-mell, the roads strewn with caissons, wagons, baggage, &c. Sherman is believed to have captured 2,000 rebels in the chase, and Palmer has taken 4 guns and 300 prisoners. Gen. Logan has arrived at Chattanooga. At length the Army of the Potomac has again advanced, with immediate prospect of battle, crossing the river at Germania, Calpepper and Jacob's Fords, and our centre was reported at Germania Friday evening. Heavy cannonading has been heard in the direction of Orange Court House, where a battle was thought probable. The enemy number 50,000, with strong fortifications.

A letter received from Yorktown speaks in the highest terms of the 4th United States Regiment Colored Volunteers, on duty at that place. Being sent out on a reconnaissance with a body of cavalry, the men marched twenty-seven miles the first day, and on their return accomplished thirty miles in one day. On the route the Seesch women cheered and shook their fists at them, but the negroes laughed good naturedly at the insults as they marched forward. They were highly complimented by General Wistar and other officers on their return.

The official returns of the late election in Ohio show that only eleven Copperhead members are chosen to the Assembly, and but three to the Senate. Of these, two Assemblymen and one Senator will be ousted upon the meeting of the Legislature, as the soldiers' legal vote was illegally rejected in the districts which they pretend to represent. Thus only eleven members of the Legislature of Ohio next year will be Copperheads. The majority against Vallandigham is 100,000.

It is understood that the President, in compliance with the terms of the law of the last Congress, decided that the Northern Pacific Railroad shall start from a point on the Missouri river nearly opposite Council Bluffs, in connection with the Mississippi and Missouri and the Rock Island roads.

Profitable Investments.

The Philadelphia North American given some excellent advice to those who wish to invest money. It is well for all who are in funds to heed the counsel:—"Though money has been temporarily scarce, capital continues abundant; and the recent tumble in the stock market has brought capitalists to a realizing sense of the unreliable character of many of the securities dealt in. It is greatly to the credit of the Government that its loans, of all the securities daily dealt in on the market, have maintained their integrity of price better than almost anything else. Its Five-Twenty year six per cent. loan, the interest on which is promptly paid in gold, has been subscribed to, all through the pressure in the money market, at an average of more than two millions per day. And what is not the least gratifying fact in connection with the daily large subscriptions to this popular loan, scarcely any of it is returned to the market for sale. It is taken for investment, and is held with unflinching confidence in its reliability. And why should it not be? It is seen that the Government now, after two years of the most gigantic war that the world has ever known, experiences no difficulty in commanding the necessary means to prosecute it, or in paying regularly the interest in gold as it falls due. If this can be done while the war is being waged, who can anticipate any difficulty in readily accomplishing it when the war shall be ended? What better investment then, for capital, than the "Five Twenty" Government loan? But if any doubt, let him refer to the statistics furnished by the census tables of the various nations of the world. The facts which they present will prove the most satisfactory mode of dispelling the numberless gloomy apprehensions which are being continually conjured up by those who are disposed to exaggerate the extent of the calamity occasioned by our rebellion. A reference to the state of most of the prosperous nations of the old world clearly disproves such a position, and shows that the highest conditions of national advancement have not been materially affected by the extended wars in which those nations have been immemorably engaged, and that a heavy national indebtedness has not proved an unmitigated evil.

Chattanooga.

As the National jubilee, less than five months ago, was celebrated in immortal deeds upon the heights of Gettysburg, by the brave army under Meade, so now has the National Thanksgiving been made forever memorable upon the heights of Chattanooga by the army of General Grant. As though by some Divine dispensation, each of these national occasions has been signalized by a magnificent triumph to the Union arms; so that henceforth the observation of both anniversaries will become a patriotic and a Christian duty. These days will teach us rightly to estimate the value of our Federal Union, and gratefully to remember the men who have given up their lives that it might not "perish from the earth." The victory just achieved in Northern Georgia is, perhaps, the most crushing blow yet dealt to the rebellion by General Grant, who in so many fields has done invaluable good to the cause of the Union, and irreparable harm to the plans and prospects of the rebels.

A plot to burn Richmond is said to have been disclosed to the rebel authorities by one of the Union prisoners in Richmond. The rebel papers are terribly frightened over this revelation, and speak in very wrathful tones of daylight, darkness, disclosure, and Gen. Foster, without once thanking the alleged Yankee prisoner who saved them. One paper treats at length the subject of the Union prisoners and the "Government rations," giving the correspondence of Messrs. Ould and Meredith. The Richmond Enquirer virtually confesses that the rebels are nearly starving themselves.

It is feared that the clothing and provisions sent by our Government to the rebel and famishing officers and soldiers of the Union incarcerated in Richmond, have never reached their destination, but have been diverted to Gordonsville for the use of Lee's army. One who saw the prisoners, 2,000 in all, on their way to Danville, whether they have recently been sent by the rebel authorities, says that not a blanket was to be seen among them, and that they were all extremely ragged, and inevitably filthy. Gen. Meredith, and those to whom he has communicated the facts in his possession, believe that the rebels have inhumanly broken faith with our Government in this matter.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—A gentleman who reached this city to-night from the Army of the Potomac says that Jeff. Davis reviewed Lee's troops yesterday.

The roads are now in tolerable good travelling condition.

The news from Chattanooga was telegraphed from Washington to Headquarters. It soon became known to the soldiers, who received it throughout our moving lines with the wildest delight and cheers.

They are all enthusiastically to follow the brilliant example of their compatriots, and will very soon have the opportunity.

Middle Tennessee furnished the meat and corn for the rebel army. One hundred and fifty thousand hogs were gotten in Middle Tennessee last year, and Atlanta was the store-house for the surplus which remained after feeding the army. From the surplus the Virginia army was largely supplied. Large quantities of bacon were shipped to Virginia from Atlanta.

Hardships of our Prisoners at the South.

Surgeon W. W. Myers, of the United States steamer State of Georgia, who was captured on the 14th of May last, by a band of North Carolina Rangers, in the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal, and for a long time confined as a hostage for one Dr. Green, of the Confederate army, has just made an official report to Secretary Wells. For awhile, he says, he had access to the hospitals where the Union prisoners were confined, and since the battle of Chickamauga the number of deaths were some fifty per day, the most prevalent diseases being those of the respiratory and digestive organs. They had increased alarmingly lately in consequence of the bad food given as rations, and the insufficient supply of clothing and shelter. The cases coming from Belle Island to the hospital all argue starvation. Ten per cent. of the prisoners are sick men. Corn bread and sweet potatoes comprise the only food given to the sick, and there is very little of it. In one instance the ambulance brought sixteen to the hospital, and during the night seven died. It is a sad sight to look at the gaunt and sharp-visaged prisoners.

Facts from the lips of brave Union surgeons, directly from Richmond, more than confirm all that has been stated in regard to the horrors suffered by our prisoners in the capital of the great conspiracy. Civilization will stand aghast when the details of the cruelty and scoundrelism of the rebels are revealed. Human imagination cannot realize, much less attempt to give a picture of the awful sufferings of the more than twelve thousand gallant patriots confined in the several rebel prisons. The poverty of the rebels themselves, the privations of their own people, the starvation of their troops, might excuse them when they failed to supply the ordinary necessities of life to the Union soldiers, but when the stealing of clothing and provisions sent forward by private as well as by Government Union subscription, is committed at, if not defended, there can be no limit to the indignation of our own people, and to the scorn of the people of other lands, against the authors of atrocities which have no parallel in the history of war.

Our victory at Chattanooga is complete and decisive. On Wednesday night Major General Grant telegraphed to the Government, "I believe I am premature in announcing a complete victory over General Bragg," and yesterday he telegraphed, "I am just from the front. The rout of the enemy is most complete," which leaves not a doubt that he has won the greatest victory of the war. All his previous laurels fade in the magnificence of his present achievement. The grandeur of the result makes details almost unimportant. Sixty pieces of artillery, between five and ten thousand prisoners, a large quantity of small arms, camp and garrison equipage, ammunition stores and battle-bags, are some of the trophies of the fight which fell into the possession of our victorious army, while the enemy, in full and panic-stricken retreat, is abandoning or destroying everything that can possibly impede his flight. Tennessee is redeemed, General Burnside safe, the late Rebel army of Bragg demoralized beyond all hope of further restoration, and the Rebel Government itself reels under such a blow as has never before received; the prelude, we hope, to one that will soon crush it to atoms.

Later despatches state that Bragg, in his retreat, attempted to make a stand at Chickamauga Station, but was again forced back by our forces.

THE WAR NEWS.—We have important intelligence from the Army of the Potomac. On Friday morning the troops moved out from Germansburg, Culpeper and Jacob's Fords and formed in line of battle. There was some skirmishing as the centre advanced, and on the Rapidan front slow and irregular cannonading took place, with considerable musketry firing. At four o'clock in the afternoon the Confederates under Gen. Hill moved up to attack the centre, and at a half hour later heavy firing with small arms was heard, showing that the two armies had become engaged, but from the latest accounts it appears the fighting here was not so heavy as at other points along the line, and the loss consequently was small. On the right the Third Army corps under Gen. French encountered a force of Confederates, and after a severe fight, in which he lost heavily in killed, wounded and missing, succeeded in holding his position. The Confederates also lost heavily in killed and wounded, and 900 taken prisoners.

On Saturday morning it was discovered that the Confederate centre had fallen back nearer Orange Court House. It was believed that the heavy rain storm would prevent any active operations on that day. On Thursday Gen. Gregg's cavalry and batteries had a severe fight, at first driving the Confederates to their entrenchments, but subsequently the Federal forces were compelled to fall back until reinforced. It is reported that the Federal cavalry under Gen. Custer attempted to cross the river on Friday at Raccoon Ford, but was driven back by the Confederate batteries.

The battle ground is on what is known as the "Wilderness," the Confederate fortified position on the heights being on the Federal right.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 27.—The Governor has appointed Hon. Lawrence L. McGiffin, of Lawrence county, president judge of the Seventeenth judicial district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Judge Agnew to the Supreme bench.

THE SEASON AND ITS CHANGES.—Winter still lingers in the lap of spring, and the cold east wind is almost always with us. Yesterday we had rain and a cold east wind; to-day we have the same, probably; and to-morrow a fine sunshine day. These great changes make sad havoc with the health of our citizens, particularly those having weak lungs. For all diseases of this kind, say Bryan's Pulmonic Water 25 cents a box, sold by A. D. Buehler.

The

The Nation west side of the Gettysburg view of the country. It shows the fight took place. The lot was given a lot.

Another B. Estlin. WASHINGTON note has been following the by a case in writing is in a disguise.

To Hon. S. Sir—Enclosed I received short time ago, and so help I was induced to a wrong, but my conscience stopped at the New York Democrat, without any Treasury.

G. T. Superior Flour. Red Wheat. White Wheat. Corn. Rye. Eye Flour. Buckwheat. Clover Seed. Timothy Seed. Barley Seed. Oats. Plaster of Paris. Quana perbu.

On the 24th Mr. JOSIAH SORTMAN—On the even (theran) Parson Miller, Mr. W. H. Burg, to Missville.

On the 21st of the bride's Butler toward Menallen town. On the 24th JOSEPH A. To Miss MARY. Mr. Daniel Hill, to the 12th JOHN HUGH CLEARLY, but county.

On the 10th TEL, to Miss county.

At New Oxford Peter, MARY G. and Mary to the 13th FREDERICK 26 days.

On the 27th daughter of G. township, Age 13. On the 18th PHILIP RAIL 22 days.

IN purchase of mon Plans o to me di Sale, at the Saturday, the (1863.) at 1 cribed Age A TRACT ford and part country, Pa., Carlisle turn of Anthony G. Hanes, and or less. Some Sealed and of Anos L. Z.

Sheriff's Of Ten p upon all sales immediately A TRACT upon again S HAWLS styles for May 12.